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The Chicago Tribune.

VOL XXII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1869. NUMBER 252.

WASHINGTON.

A Large Amount of Business Transacted in Congress Yesterday.

The Capital Crowded with Visitors.

The Usual Rush of Callers at Grant's Headquarters.

Visits of Southern Delegations, and What They Saw and Heard.

Cabinet Slate-Makers Still Working in the Dark.

Republican Nominations for Officers of the New House.

Grant to Take a Firm Stand Against Repudiation

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The amendments of the Senate to the Indian Appropriation bill are faring badly in the House. Quarrel Lecompte-Inspector of the Committee on Appropriations whether they desired the House to vote for them. To this Mr. Scofield, from that committee, replied that every member was most decidedly hostile to the amendments of the Senate, asserting that they involve the deepest villainy of anything that has been before the House for a great many years. He afterwards explained that $8,646 and other many of those made in carrying out treaties, but that the most of many of them were not in fact even under the authority of treaties. I is just to state that Mr. Henderson, Chairman of the Senate Indian Committee, was absent when these amendments were made.

THE CONCURRENT CASES.

Pursuant to a resolution of yesterday, the House at once went into the consideration of the Senate amendments to the bill to grant to the Louisville Canal Company the right to collect tolls for the use of the canal. Mr. Boyer, of Pennsylvania, opposed the bill, and Mr. Kelley, of the same State, supported it. Mr. Kelley said that the Louisville Canal was a work of great importance to the commerce of the country, and that the Government had a right to take it from the company, and that the Government had a right to take it from the company, and that the Government had a right to take it from the company

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THINGS AT WASHINGTON.

The times at Washington are dismally jolly. The long nightmare of Andy Johnson is passing away, and the country rouses itself, with a huge sigh of relief, as it shakes the frightful incubus from its oppressed and aching and heavy-lying chest, to the pleasant awakening of the bright and cheery dawn of a new administration. The people never half appreciated that peculiar trait in Abraham Lincoln's character whereby he managed men, kept bores at bay, and left them outside a charmed circle, gnashing their long and sharp fangs at him, and powerless for mischief. Nor, indeed, had it full play with him, for his time was a peculiar one, his trials taylor in a way altogether unprecedented. He was compelled by him to conciliate and sometimes to compromise that men might be led to work in his way at a period when even the humblest instruments might be made of service. Many a man, nevertheless, who thought himself a power, was, by the skilful manipulation of Mr. Lincoln, made to walk in a very straight and narrow path of his choosing, when the good man was persuaded he was only following his own sweet will. In more peaceful times this faculty of that great ruler would have been of less value, and he would have stood out more distinctly recognized as complete master of the situation had there been no such tremendous interests at stake as compelled him sometimes to temporize and to yield, for their sake, to the weaknesses and littlenesses of the men by whom he was surrounded.

And surely it is a gloomy time we have had of it in passing from the administration of one of the best men who ever lived by natural right to the dreary reign of an obstinate, opinionated, awkward, blundering pe'er-do-well, who was here, not to measure men but men's measure; who was absolutely destitute of all power of governing; whose intuitive consciousness of his own littleness compelled him to put himself always in an attitude of defence, and made his relations to others simply odious. That the country, after an exhausting war of four years, culminating in a desperate attempt to subvert the government by the assassination of the Chief to whom its salvation, during that tryine period, was due, did not come to grief and utter destruction under the administration of Andrew Johnson, will be pronounced by history as the most remarkable evidence of its latent vitality and the strength of its public virtue that could possibly have been given. We wake up from it, as we have just said, as a man wakes from a frightful night mare, when civil wars, large and devils small, devils tall and devils stout, devils with tails and devils without, laughing devils and devils that crawl, have been devils' tattoo all over his body from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot, with its particular devils tugging at each particular hair for a whole night long. We wake to be greeted by this particularly jolly consciousness of the administration of General Grant.

And in it worse at the outset that calm, unconscious display of the same characteristic that distinguished Mr. Lincoln. The same sweet composure; the same quiet humor, born of self-reliance; the same fearlessness and want of any undue respect of persons which carried his predecessor through such trying times, and which won him more and more, with each successive month, the enthusiastic regard and love of his countrymen. General Grant is, as Mr. Lincoln was, and even more so, evidently too much for the politicians and wire-pullers. At the time of the latter they sat in judgment upon the crowding events of the day and the acts of the President, and thronged the White House with deputations to urge him to a course, upon the necessity of which, for want of the proper data to form a correct opinion, it was impossible for them to give sound or even respectable advice, so now they tumble in upon General Grant in the same meaningless fashion, bent upon taking his mind, his conscience and his duties into their precious keeping. As Mr. Lincoln received them with "a little story," the very telling of which was, under the circumstances, the finest irony, of which these stolid blockheads were utterly unconscious, so General Grant receives the same sort of men—to some instances the same men—and proposes to instruct his Cabinet, or write his message for him, with a quiet contempt of which they are utterly oblivious, and puffs his cigar with a serenity in laughable contrast with their hasty importance and ill-concealed anxiety. And if he breaks his usual silence at all it is to ask them with keen but good-natured humor, as in the case of the Southern deputation, "if they would not be satisfied with the "representation the South had had in the "White House for the last three years?" The country unquestionably has immense enjoyment in this spectacle. They recognize that same quality of coarser, that quiet courage and self-reliance and pertinacity, combined with a clear understanding of what the occasion demands, that took Vicksburg; that did not come back after the three first days' fights in the Wilderness; that pushed on to Richmond, though it did take him nine months, and calmly accepted Lee's sword at last, smoking his cigar the while as though nothing particular had happened. He must be a bitter partisan indeed, or also a very foolish one, who does not recognize in these first steps of the administration of General Grant a very positive evidence of the vigor, the sagacity and the integrity which is to govern the country for the next four years.

INCREASE OF THE STATE DEBT.

The State Senate, on Monday, ordered to a third reading the bill providing for the assumption by the State of all the debts contracted by the counties in aid of railroads. There has been no bill before the Legislature more fraught with evil to the State than this one. It provides

> "That whenever any county shall have created a debt equal to, in the construction of any railway within its limits, a sum not less than ten per cent of the assessed valuation of such county, it shall be the duty of the County Treasurer, and he is hereby required, to issue to the Auditor of Public Accounts, for such year, bonds to the credit of such county, in lots of twenty thousand dollars each, or multiples of twenty thousand dollars, to the amount of the assessed valuation of the taxable property of said county, and to the amount of the unpaid subscription to the capital stock of the railroad company, and bearing the same rate of interest and the same time for payment as the bonds of the State; and, when issued, any county bonds owned by the State shall be delivered to the Auditor of Public Accounts, to be by him registered and countersigned, and all other proceedings had relating to the same, the State Treasurer and Auditor of Public Accounts shall perform the same duties as are required by law in relation to the bonds of the State; Provided, that the Auditor of Public Accounts shall not issue bonds to any county in excess of the amount of taxes collected for any purpose whatever on the assessment of the year next preceding the year in which the bonds are issued, including the taxes collected for the payment of the interest and redemption thereof, the accounts and all other proceedings of the county relating to the same, and the amount of said taxes shall be finally ascertained by the State Treasurer and Auditor of Public Accounts, and the same shall be certified by them to the Governor, who shall issue his proclamation declaring the result, and the State Treasurer and Auditor of Public Accounts shall not issue bonds to any county in excess of the amount of moneys in this section provided may be issued, until the Governor's proclamation shall be published in the State Treasurer to the payment of the interest and principal of the bonds of the State."

If that bill be passed and what the effect of it will be upon the assessment of property? Every one knows that the assessed valuation of property now ranges from one-third to one-half of the cash value, and during the next year, when the bonds will be issued, it will probably be found that where the assessed valuation is now $100 it will be $150 or $200. Under the provisions of the bill, the amount of bonds which may be issued will be ten per cent of the assessed valuation of the property of the county. Now, if the assessed valuation be $100, the amount of bonds will be $10; if the assessed valuation be $150, the amount of bonds will be $15; if the assessed valuation be $200, the amount of bonds will be $20. Thus, by the mere change in the assessment, the amount of bonds which may be issued is increased one-half, or from $10 to $15, and from $15 to $20. Under the provisions of the bill, the Auditor of Public Accounts is compelled to issue the bonds to the amount of the taxes collected for the payment of the interest and redemption of the bonds, and the Auditor is compelled to issue the bonds to the amount of the taxes collected for the payment of the interest and redemption of the bonds. Thus, by the mere change in the assessment, the amount of bonds which may be issued is increased one-half, or from $10 to $15, and from $15 to $20. Under the provisions of the bill, the Auditor of Public Accounts

THE COURTS.

Interesting Bankruptcy and Grain Cases in the United States Courts.

A Good Day for Divorces—Several Granted and Many Asked For.

Cruel Husbands and Doubtful Wives in Courts' Complaints.

New Suits, Etc.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Judge Drummond yesterday ordered a meeting held by the parties of the opposition to the discharge of James Culley, a bankrupt, of Livingston County. The schedule in this case showed but one creditor, one J Seaman Stanton, who opposes the discharge. It is understood on the part of the creditor that he sold to Culley a quantity of seed corn with which to do business in a town of Ohio. The goods were delivered in October, 1866, under a contract that the purchaser should only sell at a fair and within the limits of the town in which he then resided. Subsequently, by a re-direction of the contract, he was allowed to remove the goods to the town of Rochester, Ohio. Stanton, it would appear, also became engaged for the payment of a promissory note of goods to parties in Pittsburgh. It is charged that the property belongs to the bankrupt, and that the transfer to the creditor was only a cover for acknowledged indebtedness by Culley.

United his new Richard Fischer. Violation of the internal revenue laws. Fine of $100 and costs.

Samuel. We have had enough of the subject of agricultural exhibitions.

Let us have a few grains of good sense.

Governor whose early days were spent toil in the field and in the Now that he is placed at the State, we trust that he will not industries that have elevated him honor, for the sake of those of those who fell at his side in battle country, for those have certain constitutional edicts for.

WITNESSES AND EVIDENCES.

Judge Drummond yesterday delivered an opinion in the case of Bernard Gerling. Decree of divorce on the special of cruelty.

Judge Cadwalader, in the case of Mary Ann Hill, granted a decree of divorce on the ground of adultery.

Dealers' quotations for buying and selling Government securities, local stocks, &c., published elsewhere in this paper, this afternoon, were as below:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	115¾	116
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	113¾	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	113¾	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	113¾	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1869, New Issue	113¾	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	113¾	113¾
U. S. 10-40s, Coupon	108¾	109
U. S. 7-30s, August	107	107¼
U. S. 7-30s, June	107	107¼
Chicago City 7s (Sanitary)	97	
Chicago City 7s (water and sewerage)	97	
Gold	131	131¼
Silver	131	

One of the most interesting and relative spirit of the times is the rage for joint-stock companies whose proposed fields of operations are as much state as has been the passion for speculation in real estate enterprises. The latest instance of this kind is the introduction in the Legislature of the State of New York of a bill to incorporate "The Academy for Dry Goods Commerce," with a capital of $50,000, and power to increase it to $250,000. The first annual meeting of Board of Directors of which is to be held in the future must we state fully—only part of which is to be held in the future must we state fully—only part of which is to be held in the future must we state fully—only part

CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Education.

An Effort Made to Have all Bills Presented to the Full Board.

Transfers, Appointments and Resignations of Teachers.

School Lands--Answer to Mr. Wentworth's Inquiries.

The Present Enrollment of Pupils in the School; 25,275.

New High School.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, the President, L. Bentzon, Esq., in the chair. The following Inspectors were present: Briggs, Carter, Dreier, Kissner, Guilford, King, Reserve, Runyon, Walsh and Wentworth.

THE JOHNS DISTRICT.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds reported that there is much coal and other accommodation in the Johns District. There are nearly two hundred applications more than can be accommodated. Your committee have been looking for rooms, but cannot find anything that they are prepared to recommend. There are rooms in the Jewish Synagogue on Harrison street, near Court which can be had for about $500. There rooms will accommodate something over one hundred. Your committee are not prepared to recommend the hiring of private property, thinking the price too high, &c.

On motion of Inspector Briggs, the Committee on Buildings and Grounds were instructed to rent the rooms on the most advantageous terms possible.

SCHOOL AGENT'S REPORT.

The report of C. G. Chase, School Agent, was received, showing the receipts and expenditures for each one of the School Funds, from February 1, 1869, to March 1, 1869, as follows:

Receipts.

Cash on hand February 1, 1869	$ 4,726.17
Receipts from rents	6,662.40
Receipts from reserve	2,000.00
Receipts from City School Tax Fund	21,500.00
Total	$34,788.57

Expenditures.

For teachers' pay rolls	$28,790.19
For Hoosac Tunnel	50.00
For C. Lager bill	6.00
For repairs, salary of school Agent	942.38
	$29,790.57
Cash on hand March 1, 1869	$ 4,997.92

Of the cash on hand $4,330.16 is for the Normal School; $166.40 for investment, and $1,350.50 for permanent school fund. An abstract of the report has accepted and placed on file.

SCHOOL LANDS TO BE PRESERVED.

Inspector Eastman from the Committee on Rules and Regulations, reported the following resolution, offered at a previous meeting, by Inspector Kissner:

Resolved, That any person who leases or shall lease any of the school lands belonging to the City of Chicago, shall be required to keep in repair all the buildings and improvements on the premises so leased, and shall not be allowed to remove any of the buildings or improvements on the premises so leased, without the consent of the Board of Education.

The resolution was adopted.

Inspector Eastman was willing to postpone action upon the report, if the occasion for it required.

Inspector Wentworth believed that the adoption of the report was of vital importance, for there were different parties in the board who never saw this nor know anything about the matter. He would suggest a law passed in the house of the Illinois Committee, and he would be willing to support any bill that should be shaped by the entire board.

Inspector Reed said he had drawn a petition unbeknown to others upon this subject, which he would present to the next session of the board for the reason that the majority of the committee were desirous of taking any responsibility attached to the disbursement of the funds of the board that the time of it should not be imposed upon by special resolutions at a previous meeting. It would be a law to the effect that the entire committee which had nothing to do with the matter should be exempt from such. He did not expect the committee to watch the school lands, but simply to see that the law was right over to go to it. He was not a member of any religious denomination and it refers to nobody; his application be intended to supervise all the disbursements of the school funds. To this end he should introduce John, among other things, to have what is wanted in a year's time. He was not in part of his intention to sit by and record action, the statement of a fact was not to be questioned with. He moved that the eighteenth section of the rules and regulations of the Board of Education be amended as follows: "Strike out the words 'all bills shall be referred to the Finance and Auditing Committee shall be required as to approval by the Finance and Auditing Committee, and all bills and accounts against the board shall be signed by the President and Secretary after they shall have been approved by the board," and insert in place thereof the following: "All bills and accounts against the board shall be presented to and allowed by the board, and, when so allowed, shall be signed by the President and Secretary; provided, however, That the payment of claims shall be referred to a committee, such committee shall report back to the board at the next regular meeting succeeding the time of such payment."

Inspector Guilford suggested as an objection to either the rule or the resolution, the necessary delay in the payment of claims and the consequent accumulation of interest on the bills purchased.

Inspector Carter moved to refer the resolution of Inspector King to the Committee on Rules and Regulations.

Inspector Wentworth said that if he had his way he would abolish the Committee on Finance, Buildings and Grounds, and on Text Books and place the matters now in their charge before the entire board.

The vote was called upon referring the substitute offered by Inspector King, and the motion prevailed by a vote of 7 to 4.

Inspector Wentworth moved that the Committee on Rules and Regulations be instructed to report back the resolution of Inspector King, and also that the majority report be reconsidered.

The ayes and noes were called, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Reed, Runyon, Briggs, Carter, Dreier, Guilford, Kissner—8.

Nays—Messrs. Bentzon, Eastman, Walsh and Wentworth—4.

Not Voting—Messrs. Reserve, Briggs, Carter, Dreier, Guilford, Kissner—6.

So the motion was not lost.

The question then recurred upon the motion to reconsider the majority report, the vote being as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Bentzon, Briggs, Carter, Dreier, Guilford, King, Reserve, Runyon, Walsh—9.

Nays—Messrs. Eastman, Reed, Wentworth—3.

So the report was reconsidered.

Inspector Briggs, of the Committee on Examination and Appointment of Teachers, reported the following:

Partial Certificates—Juliet W. Hunter, M. Belle Hunter, Emma Hunter, Ellen J. Clark, Anna M. Ellis, Emma Bates, Kate Williams, Rhoda D. Burnley, Ella Wirth, Ida Wirth, Mary Wirth, Isabella Nicholls, Odile Chibous, Annie W. Miller, Mary L. Spencer.

Normal Certificates—Mary E. Hughes, school Mary V. Smith, Newberry School; M. Louise Schiges, Skinner School; Clara J. Chamberlain, Haven School; Adelaide Butterfield, College Grove School.

Appointments—Sara G. Reynolds, Scammon School; Rhoda A. Smith, Kinzie School; Emma C. Ransom, Stanberry Wakeside, Franklin School; Emma L. Martin, Foster School; Mary E. Stone, Washington School; Mary Rogers, Moore school; M. Belle Wright, Scott School; Mary Spencer, Dearborn School; Angie E. Go de, Caroline Smith, Ida F. Richardson, Emma M. Briggs, Emma Bentzon and Susan E. Wilcox, Haven School; Emma Bates, Cottage Grove School; Mary Pierce, Holden School; Eliza Bolton, Richards School; Frances Chase, Wabash Street School; Annie Miller, Dore School; Ella L. Bailey, Franklin School; Rosanna L. Bennett L. Rowell, Carpenter School; Silas Jackson, Haven School; Mary Bayne School; Isabella Nicholls, Judith J. Barnes, Mary E. Spencer, Wakeside; Sarah E. Bayne, Bayne School; Ida Carver, Clarke School; Lizzie R. Bunchard, Mary Fitzpatrick, Grace F. Palmer and Mary A. Blanchard, Sigel School; Sarah Fred H. Bonner, Ella Davis, Elizabeth Bixby, Primary School; Martha J. Hutchinson, Rolling Mill Primary School.

Transfers—Laura D. Bower, from Scammon School to Cleaver School; Emma Couch, Jones to Cleaver School; Emma Bowen, Cleaver to Jones School; Maria P. Noyes, Sexton H to Primary to Carter School; Mary E. Hall, Sexton H to Primary to Stanberry School; Annie Sherwood, Foster to Stanberry School; Emily L. Chapman, Dore to Foster School; Sarah E. Comstock, Carpenter to Skinner School; Sarah E. Bailey, Foster to Elizabeth Street School; Lottie E. Bryant, Wakeside, Grammar, to Ogden School; Mary A. C. Smith, Clara A. G. S. Nellis to Bayne, Newberry to North Primary School; Laura J. Bortig, Washington to North Primary School; Mary Bowen, Cleaver to Hanson to Cottage Grove School.

Resignations—Mary Stansbrger, Kinzie School; Mary J. Lowe, DeKoven Street Primary School.

Partial Certificates—Carrie Stanley, Sarah Taylor, Frances Rogers, Fred Gardner, Dollie Hall, E. Lenel, Hattie Blood, Vara H. Bangs, Marcia D. Price, Hattie M. Bennett, Mary Hall, Mary E. Bunchard, Mina Perkins, Mary C. Hall, to teach in the Jamieson—Anette Gilbert and Sophie Hatch, Sarah Jeffers, Lizzie Townsend, Sarah Hatch, Jennie Jefferson, Rhoda Sanders, E. Ella Tuss, Rose Hall, Emma